

The Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. III.]

FRIDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY, 1853.

[No. 58.]

FOR LONDON; TO SAIL
on the 5th March 1853.—Touching on the Coast, and at the Cape of Good Hope, if inducement offer. Messrs GREEN'S fine A I frigate built Passenger ship **VERNON**, 1000 Tons, AUGUSTUS CONNITT, Commander. Has first rate accommodations for Families, and carries a Surgeon. Plans of the Cabins may be had on applications to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 26th Oct. 1852.

NOTICE TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

MRS. DAVIES, of Grove Hill, Glebe, Camberwell, continues to receive as Pupils, a small number of young Gentlemen under 12 years of age, and she has still a few vacancies. Fuller particulars may be obtained on application to Capt. W. S. JACOB, Observatory Madras, or to Dr. H. MILLER, Bombay.

FOR SALE AT J. HUBER AND CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 3, Nesbit Lane.

PIANOS BY JOHN LEWIS SANNE of Hamburg, Table form, Mahogany case, 63 Octaves, Patent Lever Repeater, with newest English improvements and Metal Bars, including flannel-lined oil cloth cover, Tuning Hammer and Key, Reserve Strings, Wood and Tin Case packed, ... Rs. 500
FIRE ARMS BY F. BAADER, of Munich, (Armourer to the King of Bavaria) well known and sought even in England.
Double Rifles, with Hair Triggers, ... Rs. 200
Do. GUNS, ... Rs. 150
RIFLE PISTOLS, in case with implements, per pair, ... Rs. 70
SADDLE do. without do. Rs. 50
ROMAN SWORDS, with Belt, and extra Dagger in the same Scabbard, ... Rs. 30
Ditto, Damasked work and gilt, ... Rs. 20
Bombay, 30th November, 1851.

Dental Surgery.

DR. MILLER, Rampart Row, attendance daily from 10 A. M. till Noon.
January, 1852.

N. B.—Dr. MILLER being engaged in Medical practice, is unable to receive patients for Dental operations, except during the hours above specified, unless by a previous engagement.

CURE FOR INDIA!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES EFFECTED BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from George Breton, Esq., Deputy Collector of Customs dated Alibabad, January 24th, 1852.
To Professor HOLLOWAY,

My DEAR SIR,—Having for several years past used your Pills and Ointment with unfeigned success, I beg leave to mention a few cases which have come under my observation. One was a Cancer of the right breast. The patient was an elderly native Christian and the mother of several children: she had suffered for years, and was under the treatment of several medical men: the breast was entirely gone, leaving a large ugly sore, which after the application of your Ointment, spread upon plantain leaves, was completely healed in a very short time.
Another was that of a Child, 6 years old, the son of a Surgeon; the little fellow's legs were covered with sores; they resisted the treatment of his father, and his mother very wisely tried your remedies, which in less than a fortnight effected a perfect cure.
The third was a boatman, who had split the nail of his great toe against a stick in the river in which the mud accumulated and formed a sore; neglect could not cure it, when brought to me, there was over the nail a lump of it as large as a pigeon's egg. Punctures, caustics, and your Ointment entirely cured it in less than 6 weeks.

(Signed) GEORGE BRETON.

A CRIPPLE SETS ASIDE HIS CRUTCHES AFTER TEN YEARS SUFFERING.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thompson, Chemist, Liverpool, dated August 20th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,
DEAR SIR,—I am enabled to furnish you with a most extraordinary cure effected by your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which has astonished every person acquainted with the sufferer. About 10 years ago, Mr. W. Cummins, of

Saltnay Street, in this town was, thrown from his horse, whereby he received very serious injuries; he had the best medical advice at the time and was afterwards an inmate of different infirmaries, yet he grew worse, and at length a malignant running ulcer settled in his hip, which so completely crippled him, that he could not move without crutches for nearly 10 years; recently he began to use your Ointment and Pills, which have now healed the wound, strengthened his limbs, and enabled him to dispense with his crutches so that he can walk with the greatest ease, and with renewed health and vigour.

(Signed) J. THOMPSON.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DREADFUL SKIN DISEASE WHEN ALL MEDICAL AID HAD FAIL-
ED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Hird, Draper, of Leeds, near Gainsboro, dated March 1st, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,
SIR—Some time since, one of my children was afflicted with dreadful eruptions over the body and limbs. I obtained the advice of several eminent Surgeons and Physicians, by all of whom the case was considered hopeless. At length I tried your Ointment and Pills, and without exaggeration, the effect was marvellous. For by persevering in their use, all the eruptions quickly disappeared, and the child was restored to perfect health.

I previously lost a child from a similar complaint, and I firmly believe had I in her case adopted your medicines she would have been saved also. I shall be happy to testify the truth of this to any enquirer.

(Signed) J. HIRD, Draper.

A MIRACULOUS CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS WHEN THE PATIENT WAS SUPPOSED TO BE AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. G. Baxter, General Merchant, of Ballina, county Mayo, dated March 2th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,
DEAR SIR.—Susan Dolher, of Bally Glen, near this place was for upwards of three years afflicted with Scrofulous Ulcers, and of so virulent a character that the bones of her arms and hands protruded through the flesh. She tried various remedies, and was in the Castlebar Infirmary for thirteen weeks, but sent out in vain. After returning to her home she was in so weak a state, owing to the continuous discharge from the ulcers that she kept her bed for several weeks; and when reduced apparently to death's door, Mr. James Larlaw, the Scotch Agriculturist of the locality, purchased from me some of your Ointment and Pills for her, which immediately wrought a most extraordinary change for the better, and in a few months she was restored to sound health. All the ulcers are now completely healed, and the use of her arms and hands perfectly restored.

(Signed) ROBERT G. BAXTER.

The Pills should be used, conjointly with the Ointment, in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Gout
Bad Breasts	Glandular Swellings
Burns	Lumbago
Bunions	Piles
Bites of Mosquitoes and Sand-Flies	Rheumatism
Cold-Bay	Sore Nipples
Chin-rot	Sore Throats
Chilblains	Skin diseases
Chapped hands	Scurvy
Corns (Soft)	Sore-heads
Cancers	Tumours
Contracted and Stiff joints,	Ulcers
Elephantiasis	Wounds
Fistulas	Yaws

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout India and China, at the following prices—12 Annas, 2 Rupees, and 4 Rupees each Pot.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

AGENTS FOR INDIA.—All Chemists in Calcutta. Mr. F. Neserwanjee, Bombay, Messrs. Oakes, Dighe and Co., Madras, Ashtan, Richardson and Co., Do. Messrs. Stephenson and Co., Do. Thomas Payne and Sons, 7-8 Writers' Buildings, Calcutta; Mr. Cook, Dacca, Mr. Fell, Cuttack; Mr. Chapman, Dacca; Mr. Wheeler, Huzarebagh; Messrs. Thomson and Co., Monghyr; E. Smyth and Co., Dinapore; Tuttle and Charles, Benares; Mr. Therman, Chumt, Bahoo Bhugbatty, Churn Chuckerbutty, Mirzapore; Bolland and Co. Allahabad; Brandon and Co., Lucknow; Greenway, Brothers, Cawnpore; Mr. Pye, Futtighur; Mr. J. A. Gibbons, Meerut; Noor Bux and Co., Delhi and Lahore; MacDonald and Co., Umballah; Mr. Coutes, Ferozepore; Naby Bux and Co., Loodianah and Jullundur Doab, Vivian and Co., Simlah; Mr. Greig, Mussourie; Mr. Johnstone, Nainee Tal; Pestonjee and Co., Mhow; Cursetjee and Co., Sagar, Jubbulpore, Kamptee and Secunderabad; Hulse and Nephew, Agra.

THE BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY, 3 1853.

EXCHANGES.

ON LONDON.—At

6 months' sight, per Rs. Nominal.

6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1½d.

ON CALCUTTA.—At

60 days' sight, .. Rs. 9½

30 days' sight, .. Rs. 9½

at sight, .. Rs. 9½

ON MADRAS.—At

30 days' sight, .. Rs. 9½

at sight, .. Rs. Par.

ON CHINA.—At

60 days' sight, .. 100 drs. Rs. 2½

For doct. Bills.

For Credit bills.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bank of Bombay—Rs. 1,000 each 1,000 15 per ct. pm.	
Oriental Bank .. 250 do. 50 per cent. Sales.	
Commercial Bank, .. 1,000 do. 13½ per cent. Sales.	
Agra Bnk., .. 500 do. 32 pr. ct. pm.	
Bank of Madras, .. 1,000 do. 1,000 16 pr. ct. pm.	
Apollon Press Com., .. 12,500 do. 12,000 21,500.—sale.	
Colaba Press Com., .. 10,000 do. 6,700.—sales.	
Colaba Land Com., .. 10,000 do. 6,600.	
Bombay S. N. Com., .. 510 do. 403 64 per ct. disc.	
Gr. Ind. P.R. Com., .. 50 do. 16 Rs. pm. each sh.	
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
5 per cent transfer loan .. Rs. .06½ per 100 Sica.	
5 per cent loan 1825-26 .. Rs. 112½ at 112½ per 100 Sica.	
5 per cent loan 1829-30 .. Rs. 112½ per 100 Sica.	
5 per cent loan 1841-42 .. Rs. 110½ per 100 Co.'s	
4 per cent loan 1832-33 .. Rs. 103½ per 100 Sica.	
4 per cent loan 1835-36 .. Rs. 99½ at 99½ per 100 Co.'s	
4 per cent loan 1842-43 .. Rs. 99½ per 100 Co.'s	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10 as. 2½y-16 per £
Bank of England Notes.....	Rs. 10½..... per £
Spanish Dollars.....	Rs. 221..... per 100
German Crowns.....	Rs. 212..... per 100
Sreee Silver.....	Rs. 10s at 10½ per 100 tla
Gold Leaf (range of quality).....	Rs. 15½..... per tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch.....	Rs. 15 9-16..... per tola.

To London..... £3 12s. 6d. at £3 17s. 6d. per ton.
To Liverpool .. £3 15s. at £3 17s. 6d. per ton.
To Calcutta..... Nominal..... per Kass.
To China..... Rs. 20 at 21..... per candy.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On deposits payable on demand..... 2 p. ct. an.
On deposits withdrawable on 3 months' notice..... 3 p. ct. an.
Do 4 p. ct. an.
N. B.—Notice may be given at the time of depositing or at any subsequent time. It is required always to be in writing.

DISCOUNT.

On Private Bills at or under 3 months..... 6 per cent.
On Fixed Loans on Government Paper..... 5 do.
N. B.—Rebate on Private Bills allowed at 3 per cent. per annum under the rate charged when discounted.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities..... 6 per cent.
On other Securities..... 9 do.
N. B.—Interest is chargeable on two-thirds of the amount of each Cash Credit, whether availed of or not.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee
Do do do .. 2s. 0½d. "
Do 2 do do .. 2s. 0½d. "
Do 30 days' sight..... 2s. 0½d. "
Do sight..... 2s. 0½d. "

N. B. A Fee of one Rupee is charged on each set of Bills granted on Mail-days, after 12 o'clock.

COMMISSION.

On sale or purchase of Government or other Securities..... ½ per cent.
DIVIDENDS OF SHARES OF THIS BANK held by parties non-resident in India, will be remittable to them in Bills on London payable on demand at the Exchange of Two Shillings per Rupee, or (at the option of the Shareholders) in Bills payable at 6 months' sight at the rate at which the Bank may be purchasing such bills at the time.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

DISCOUNTS, EXCHANGES, &c.

On Government Bills..... 3 per cent.
On Private Bills at or within 3 months .. do

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Govt. Notes..... 4 per cent.
On Cash Credits and Loans on Govt. Notes .. 5 do.
On Loans on deposits of Goods, &c..... 6 do.

The rates of advance on deposit of 5 per cent Government Notes is 95 per cent; on 4 per cent Govt. Notes 85 per cent; and on goods, three fourths the approved value.

Parties discounting Bills may take them up at any period prior to their maturity, and the Bank will refund the discount for the unexpired portion of the time such Bill may have to run, at the rate of 3 per cent per annum under the rate charged.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Deposits payable on demand..... 2 per cent. per annum
On do payable in one sum at
1 month's notice..... 3 do do
On do payable in one sum at
3 months' notice..... 4 do do

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED.

On Government Bills.....	3 per cent. per annum
On Private Bills.....	7 do do
On Private Bills secured by Government paper.....	6 do do
On Private Bills secured by Goods &c.....	7 do do

Rebate on uncovered Bills allowed at Government Bill rate only.

The "Bombay Guardian"

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

(Payable in advance.)
 Per Annum.....Rs. 15 | Per Quarter.....Rs. 4
 Per Half Year....." 8 | Per Month....." 1 1/2
 Single Copies, 8 annas.

ADVERTISING CHARGES.

Under 10 lines.....Rs. 3 | Above 10 lines per line As. 4
 Repetitions....." 8 | Repetitions, do....." 2
 Discount allowed to the Trade.—Contracts made for long periods.

Advertisements should be addressed to the Publisher.
 THE GUARDIAN is printed EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON, the daily Edition being despatched by that day's post.—The General and other orders which appear in the Government Gazette of Thursday morning are thus supplied to subscribers one day sooner than they are by any of the other local Journals, the Government Gazette excepted.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 6 months' sight.....2s. 1d. per Rupee
 do at 3 do do.....2s. 0 1/2 d. do.
 do at 2 do do.....2s. 0 d. do.
 do at 1 do do.....2s. 0 d. do.
 do at 1 day's do.....2s. 0 1/2 d. do.

On Ireland at 1 do do.....2s. 0 d.
 On Scotland at 1 do do.....2s. 0 d.
 Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.....2s. 0 d.

N. B.—The Corporation does not draw at six months' sight for sums under £50 nor for sums under £20 except at one day's sight. No drafts are issued for less than £5, but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of parties not resident in Bombay the Corporation undertakes to remit to Europe by its own Drafts, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for Commission, on receiving the Equivalent.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Remittances payable to "The Oriental Bank Corporation, or Order," and to state as distinctly as possible the name and address of the person to whom the remittance is to be made, and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Commission.
 Charged on the purchase or sale of Government and other Securities, negotiable in Bombay..... 1/2 per cent.
 JOHN RITCHIE, Sub-Agent.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Bombay.

MARRIAGES—On the 2nd December, before the registrar of marriages for the Parish of St Pancras, by Act of Parliament passed the 17th day of August 1836, Syed Abdoollah, to Margaret Wilson, the youngest daughter of the late captain George Henderson, of Her Majesty's 44th regt of foot, and afterwards by special license, at the Parish Church of Saint James, Paddington, by the Revd. J. W. Hutchings, M. A., chaplain to His Royal Highness the Duke of Brunswick. At Ellichpore on the 22nd Jan., Mr J O Powers, to Ellen, second daughter of the late deputy assistant commissary Plunkett, of the Nizam's Army. On the 1st Feb. 1853, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Venerable Archdeacon Keays, Frederick P F Brett, esq., 11th regiment N. I., eldest son of Frederick Harrington Brett, esq., M. A., of Jersey, to Mary Anne Georgiana Watts Thomas, only daughter of the late John Sheahan, esq., of the 6th regt.

BIRTHS—At Kurrachee, Scinde, on the 2nd January 1853, the lady of captain Murray, her majesty's 83rd regiment, of a son. At Ellichpore, on Sunday the 23rd January, the lady of lieutenant J J Hamilton, 2nd Bengal Grenadiers, and Adjutant and Interpreter 2nd Russell's, his highness the Nizam's Army, of a son. At Hope Hall Hotel, on the 29th January, the wife of Lieutenant colonel St. John, of a son. At Shikarpore, on the 17th January, the wife of captain Worgan, Bombay Artillery, of a daughter. At the Hope Hall Hotel, Bombay, on the 30th January, the lady of major W C Birch, Deputy Commissioner Punjab, of a son. On Sunday, the 30th January, the wife of the revd. W S Price, Church Missionary, of a son. At the Bee Hive, on the 30th January, Mrs Davidson, of a daughter. At Worlee, on the 31st Jan., Mrs J T Zorn, of a daughter.

DEATH—At Yoxford, Suffolk, on the 5th Dec., 1852, only twelve days after his marriage, Harrison Leggett, Esq., Solicitor of Bombay, eldest son of Francis Leggett, Esq., for many years past Deputy Sheriff of Bombay, aged 26 years, deeply mourned by his widow, his brothers, and the other friends of his youth, whom he had but just rejoined from India, when thus prematurely and unexpectedly cut off in the very spring time of life, and the season that gave fairest promise of happiness. At Singapore, on the 6th December, James Anderson, master of the ship Rajasthan. At Cochín, on the 13th January 1853, Mr Philippus Robertus Schokman, late of the Ceylon medical service, aged 58 years, 11 months, and 29 days, leaving behind him a large circle of relatives and friends to bemoan his irreparable loss.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS—Jan. 26th, ship Europa, H Oliver, from Port Phillip 23rd Nov. Brig Adet Rahimoon, Hamed bin Omer, naacoda, from Singapore 19th Nov. B s n co's steamer Dwarka, J Woolley, from Surat yesterday. 27th, ship Prince of Wales, C Puddicombe, master, from Siam 2nd, and Singapore 17th Dec. B s n co's ship Victoria, F Banks, from Kurrachee 24th Jan. At Kurrachee, the Duke of Argyle and Herefordshire, passed the Earl of

Balcarras, off Velona. 27th, Portuguese Corveto Iris, capt. F J de Andrada, from Damao 25th January. H C steamer Queen, J W Young, from Aden 14th Jan. 28th, ship Moffatt, S Taylor, from Hongkong 23rd Nov., Singapore 10th Dec. Jan. 28th, steamer Lowjee Family, II Simon, from Surat yesterday. ship Mayaram Dyaram, T Prady, from Calcutta, 22nd December, Colombo 9th January, and Allipee 17th January. 29th, steamer Phlox, F M Ellis, from Surat yesterday. barque Kent, James F. Robb, from Newcastle 4th August. 1st, P and O Co's Steamer Ganges, J W Purchase, from Hongkong 11th January. Barque Merlin, W Stewart, from Calicut 19th, and Goa 27th Jan. Steamer Sir J Jejeebhoy, James Clarke, from Surat.

DEPARTURES—Jan. 26th, steamer Sir J Jejeebhoy, James Clarke, to Surat. H C steamer Auckland, Gardner, commander, to Kurrachee. 28th, ship Dauntless, D Danovan, to Liverpool. B s n co's steamer Dwarka, J Woolley, to Surat. Jan. 28th, ship Malabar, 372 tons, P MacClear, to Glasgow. 29th, H C steamer Acbar, Lieutenant Balfour, to Suez. 29th, B s n company's steamer Bombay N W Haselwood, to Kurrachee. 30th, ship Lord Elphinstone, 465 tons, J C Roberts, to Australia. Steamer Sir J R Carnac, G M Beys, to Surat. 31st, steamer Lowjee Family, H. Simon, to Surat.

WE hope to announce the arrival and departure of the following passengers;—

per Myaram Dyaram, from Calcutta:—Mrs Brandy, and 22 natives.

per steamer Ganges, from Hongkong and China:—Sir C Jackson, lady and family; C Spottiswoode, Esq.; Mr Lambard, miss Moulle; captain St. Clair; major and Mrs Sullivan, infant and servant; miss Willings; Bishop of Macao, and Secretary, Mr and Mrs Silver, 2 children and servant; Mr Howard, and servant; Mr Campbell; miss Atkinson; Mrs Jacob; Mr Litchfield, and servant; Dr Welsh, and servant; Dr Oashallo, and servant; Mr Washburn; Mr P Gorrie; F Dawson, Esq.; Mr W C Thompson; R Rutledge, and servant; J Nunjee, and servant; F G Hoosain, and servant; and one native.

per Merlin, from Calicut:—G Brunton, Esq.
 per Sir J Jejeebhoy, from Surat:—30 natives.
 per ship Corveto Iris:—His Excellency the Governor General, family and suite.

per ship Moffatt, from Whampoa, &c.:—Mrs Taylor; 3 Parsees, and 1 Mahomedan.

per steamer Dwarka, from Surat:—Lieut Nicholson, and 10 natives.

per Victoria, from Kurrachee:—Mrs Lennox; miss Lennox; Mrs Birch 3 children, and European servant; Mrs Bayley and child; miss Voyle, and European servant; Sir Colin Campbell, K C H; Hon. captain Powys, 60th rifles; major Allan, and lieutenant King, H M's 9th Lancers; major Ormsby, major Birch, and lieutenant Bayly, Bengal Army; H A Fane, esq., B C S.; Dr Hale, D J G Q T.; lieutenant Clephane, B A.; Mr Lennox, two masters Lennox and 52 deck.

per Auckland, to Kurrachee:—3 officers and 300 men of the 8th regt. N. I., and 60 men of the 6th regt N. I.

per Steamer Dwarka, to Surat:—J A Hadow, Esq., C S.; major Wyllie; captain and Mrs Sandwith; captain and Mrs Stailies; 1 European gentleman; and 125 natives.

per Bombay, to Kurrachee:—Colonel and Mrs Sinclair; captain Follett; Lieut. H Gibbard; Lieut. Ellis; Ensign Nutt; 1 Gentleman and 30 natives.

per Lord Elphinstone, to Australia:—Cabin passengers. For Cochín.—Miss Roberts; miss Wilkins; Mrs J Bethom; Mrs G Bethom. For Australia.—Mrs J C Roberts and infant; Mr and Mrs Heath; L R Dillon, esq.; captain McDonnell; Mr C O Crafter; Mr R H Mathews; Mr E Miller; and Dr Wilcox. *Steagee Passengers*.—69 government discharged soldiers; 11 women; 24 children; 40 private European passengers; 2 European women and 8 Parsee passengers.

per Steamer Acbar, to Suez:—Additional Passengers.—Sir Colin Campbell, the Hon'ble captain Powys; H P Fane, esq., capt. H Bruce. To Aden.—Syad Bin Jaffer and 2 native servants; Abdool Curim Hajee Hamed.

per Steamer Lowjee Family, to Surat:—Capt. Wimgate, and several natives.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd February 1853.

Captain D'Oyly Compton, Assistant to the Political Agent in the M.lee Kanta, and Superintendent of the Gaekwar Contingent in that Province, resumed charge of his duties on the 12th ultimo, from the leave of absence granted to him on the 8th November last.

Surgeon General M. D. attached to the 1st or Grenadier Regiment N. I., is appointed to the Medical charge of the Baroda Residency, from the 26th ultimo, vice Assistant Surgeon M. Style, who vacated the same on the 24th idem.

Captain W. F. Leeson, Commandant of the Guzerat Irregular Horse, resumed charge of his duties on the 2nd ultimo, from the leave of absence granted to him on the 22nd December last.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, A. MALKY, Chief Secretary.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 31st January, 1853.

Mr. T. Ozbly, Commissioner at Sultana, has been permitted to proceed into the Districts on duty, from the 17th instant.

Mr. H. Liddell, Collector and Registrar of Surat, assumed charge of his duties on the 16th ultimo. Rao Bahadur Bhaljee Ganesh Vate, Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Nasseik, has been allowed leave of absence for eight days, viz. from the 11th to the 18th October last.

Bombay Castle, 1st February, 1853.

Mr. A. Baker to be Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent in the Revenue Survey Department, in the Khandesh Collectorate.

Bombay Castle, 2nd February 1853.

Mr. H. Liddell, Collector of Surat, has been allowed to proceed into the Districts of that Collectorate on duty, from the 15th ultimo.

Lieutenant E. L. Scott, Assistant to the Superintendent of the Ahmednuggur Revenue Survey and Assessment, has been allowed leave of absence for one month from the 1st proximo, under Section XI. of the Absence Regulations, to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to applying for a furlough to Europe.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, H. E. GOLDSMID, Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th January 1853.

Under Sections XI. and XII. of the Absence Regulations, Mr. A. B. Warden, Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Court, for the detached Station of Rutnagherry, is allowed leave of absence for six weeks from the 1st proximo.

Mr. A. Bosanquet, Supernumerary Assistant to the Magistrate of Poona, has been examined in the printed Regulations, and found qualified for the transaction of public business.

Mr. Trot, Deputy Magistrate at Rutnagherry, has been examined in the Regulations, and found qualified for the performance of Magisterial duties.

The Judges of the Sud or Dewanee Adawlut have reported the following appointment:—

Azum Purnushram Venak to be Acting Moonsiff in the Sholapoor Zillah.

Bombay Castle, 1st February, 1853.

The Judges of the Sud or Dewanee Adawlut have reported the following appointment:—

Azum Narayan Chintamon to be acting Moonsiff in the Khandesh Zillah.

The leave of absence granted on the 1st December last to Row Bahadur Suckram Khando, Principal Sud or Ameen of Sholapoor, is extended for twelve days.

Bombay Castle, 2nd February 1853.

Captain E. C. Fanning, Acting Superintendent of Police, Kaira, is allowed leave of absence on Medical certificate, for one month from the 13th ultimo, to proceed to Gogo, and eventually to Bombay, if necessary.

Mr. E. D. Neave, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Khandesh, has been examined in the Regulations, and found qualified for the transaction of Magisterial duties.

The Judges of the Sud or Dewanee Adawlut have reported that they have issued a Sunnud to Chinto Appjee Jog, authorizing him to practise as a Wakel in the Revenue Courts of the Rutnagherry Collectorate.

Second Hospital Assistant Peter Domingo is appointed to the Hospital of the Ghaut Police, Tanna, vice Pais, transferred to the Indian Navy.

First Grade Apprentice Davee Sinz is appointed to the Subsidiary Jail, Waghoum, vice Ramjee Bugwan, promoted.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th January 1853.

Assistant Surgeon J. M. Bowie has been appointed Civil Surgeon at Hyderabad, in Scinde, as a temporary measure. Senior Assistant Surgeon Balerustia Chintola has been appointed to the Medical charge of the Charitable Dispensary established at Poona.

Senior Second Grade Apprentice Luximon, doing duty with the 12th Regt. N. I., to be First Grade Apprentice, and attached to the Charitable Dispensary at Poona.

Bombay Castle, 31st January 1853.

Mr. G. S. Forbes, 3rd Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanna, has been examined in the printed Regulations, and found competent to transact public business.

Bombay Castle, 2nd February, 1853.

Lieutenant Bell, Civil Engineer, Khandesh, has been allowed leave of absence, on urgent private affairs, for one month, from the 11th instant to the 11th proximo, Lieutenant Davidson, Assistant Civil Engineer, taking charge of his office during Lieutenant Bell's absence.

Assistant Surgeon Coles to be Superintendent of Government Dispensaries, from the date of the departure of Superintending Surgeon Rooke.

S. S. Dickinson, Esq., has been elected a Member of the Board of Conscience, in succession to Captain W. F. Marriott.

Mr. A. Bosanquet, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Poona, has been examined in the printed Regulations, and found qualified to transact public business.

Surgeon Nicholson received charge, as a temporary measure, of the Civil Medical duties at Hyderabad, on the 26th December last, from Assistant Surgeon Lawes, ordered on duty to Kurrachee.

Assistant Surgeon Lawes resumed charge of the Civil Medical duties at Hyderabad on the 30th December last.

Second Grade Apprentice Baik Russol, of the 14th Regiment N. I., is appointed to the Civil Hospital at Tanna.

Second Hospital Assistant Ramjee Bugwan is appointed to the Civil Station, Dharwar.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd February 1853.

The Reverend Dr. Goldstein, Assistant Chaplain of Sholapoor, has been allowed leave of absence for two years, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health.

The Reverend H. H. Brereton, Chaplain of Kolapoor, has been allowed an extension of leave till the 17th instant.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, J. G. GOLDSMID, Secretary to Government.

The Bombay Guardian

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1853. 3

On WEDNESDAY evening the usual service and lecture at TRINITY CHAPEL at half past 6 o'clock.

On THURSDAY evening, at the AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, at 7 o'clock

On the FIRST MONDAY of every month, the UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS is held in the FREE CHURCH at 7 o'clock in the evening; the CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S Missionary Prayer Meeting at the BOYS' SCHOOL-ROOM attached to TRINITY CHAPEL, at 7 o'clock p. m.; and the FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S Missionary Prayer Meeting Ambrosie, at 7 o'clock a. m.

We have much pleasure in announcing the arrival on the 20th of last month, by the *Vernon*, of the Revd. W. Kinnaird Mitchell, A. M. and Mrs. Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell has been appointed by the Mission Committee of the Free Church of Scotland to act as colleague to his respected father, the Revd. James Mitchell of Poona. We hail with much satisfaction this addition to the Missionary force in Western India. Mr. James Mitchell has too long been working single-handed, with the occasional imperfect help which could be rendered by some one of his colleagues from Bombay, when temporarily residing as an invalid in Poona. Few stations are more interesting or important than Poona, as fields of Missionary labour. May the new Missionary long be spared to aid in the great work of making known the Gospel of salvation.

OUR FRIENDS will notice that our columns have fewer selections to-day than usual, and that the middle portion of our paper has been curtailed. We have done our best to maintain it in its old proportions, but have been unsuccessful. Looking into our balance sheet, as we trust all our readers do at the end of the year, we found that notwithstanding all our gratuitous labours, the Printer's bill was much larger than our receipts. We have accordingly made the necessary subtraction where we trust it will be least felt. At any rate it saves us no labour, and we shall do our best to maintain the portion we have gained till the long talked of, but still only expected, annual postage enable us to increase our subscription list, and with it to extend our borders.

THE MEETING for the commemoration of the late Duke of Wellington called forth on Monday evening all the heads of Government, and of all the departments. The speeches of the Governor, of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Chief Justice, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy were all to the point, and concurred in advocating the establishment of an Institution in Bombay, as well as union with friends at home in the projected Monumental Institution for the education of orphans of deceased military officers. We may well be proud in Bombay of having revived among Englishmen this truly rational way of doing honor to departed greatness, in the association of their names with the best interests of the rising generation. The History of Europe during the former half of this century is the imperishable monument of the Duke of Wellington, and as Horace said of his writings, *Exegi Monumentum perennius ære*, so the Duke of Wellington by his acts, has erected a monument to himself more durable than any Statue or Institution. It is well however, that loyalty to the Sovereign, zealous defence of the liberties of his country, calmness in danger, and a high sense of duty, should be held up to the admiration of the future defenders of our country, as when united with the fear of God, forming the elements of the character of a British soldier

Mr. HIND, who has distinguished himself and his country by the discovery of six new planets in six years, has lately come into the receipt of a pension of £200 per annum. These planets all belong to that remarkable fleet of little worlds that navigate the interplanetary space between Mars and Jupiter. We object to the term *planetoids*, sometimes used to designate these; they are not *like* planets; they are planets. Every day we are annoyed by the name-changing pedantry of the age. The community, like a little child, masters a name slowly; and having mastered it, gives it up reluctantly. Some men discover things; others, not having the genius for this, discover names, and perplex the public. We think the word *asteroids* quite good enough for the bodies in question, of which we subjoin a list, complete up to the end of last year. It will be seen that if Hind has made known six of these nineteen asteroids, Gasparis of Naples has made known five. Nos. 5 and 6 were discovered by Hencke; No. 17 by Luther.

	Discovered in	Discovered by
1 Ceres.	1801	
2 Pallas.	1802	
3 Juno.	1804	
4 Vesta.	1807	
5 Astræa.	1845	
6 Hebe.	1847	
7 Iris.	1847	Hind.
8 Flora.	1847	Hind.
9 Metis.	1848	
10 Hygeia.	1849	Gasparis.
11 Parthenope.	1850	Gasparis.
12 Clio.	1850	Hind.
13 Egeria.	1850	Gasparis.
14 Irene.	1851	Hind.
15 Eunomia.	1851	Gasparis.
16 Psyche.	1852	Gasparis.
17 Thetis.	1852	Hind.
18 Melpomene.	1852	Hind.
19 Fortuna.	1852	Hind.

THE STATE OF THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE. —Louis Napoleon has arrived at the summit of his ambition and the beginning of his difficulties. Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, is so highly elevated above his fellows as to be without rival and without a friend, with an increasing Army and Navy, and a decreasing Exchequer. He must then find money either from friends or foes; if from friends, that is, the population of France, he will become unpopular with his subjects, and not more popular with the army; if from foes, he will become popular first with the army, and then with all in France who love glory, which may be estimated at a large proportion of the nation. War then, though his last stroke, must still be played before he can grasp firmly the imperial sceptre. The annexation of Belgium the plunder of London, the seizure of the North of Italy or of the Rhemish Provinces, or of Spain, are thus all within the range of probability, and might, but for future consequences, be any of them effected. But gamblers do not look to consequences, and one or other of these will, probably, one day be tried. If success attended such a stroke of policy, the French would applaud it, and if it were unsuccessful it would, in all likelihood, bring forth another revolution. The ravings of a maniac are as likely to be realized, as the presages of the wisest politicians, and Divine Providence is emphatically making foolish the wisdom of the wise. Unless from the chart of revelation we can get a glimpse of the future, in vain shall we seek for any knowledge of it. Human Society in Europe is in a state that it never before exhibited. The only thing like a parallel is what existed in Greece before, or perhaps after, the Achaean league, when the yet unsubdued spirit of Greece, like a generous courser behind the barrier, fretted and fumed under the restraints of Roman domi-

nation. In Austria and Italy there are but two parties, the advocates of extreme despotism and of extreme liberty. In Prussia the Government steers a middle though timid course, and allows a small modicum of liberty. Belgium has been cowed by the Priests and by France, and has interdicted all abuse of the French emperor by the liberal press. Religious liberty has not recovered from the blows we mentioned as having lately been inflicted on it. Missionary operations even among the Jews, are interdicted in all the Southern states of Germany, though in the Northern they are encouraged.

THE CHANGE OF MINISTRY. —Another of those bloodless revolutions which happen so often in England has occurred, and we have again a change of ministry. It was evident from the first that the Derby administration was in the same position as its predecessor, — in a minority and subsisting solely at the mercy and through the jealousies of the opposition; and therefore, except reinforced by a junction with the Peelite body, could not stand. This party, which embodies so much of the talent and statesmanship of Parliament, now takes its proper place at the head of affairs, in junction with the Aristocratic Whigs. If this union be firm, and if the Whigs can command the votes of the more moderate Radicals, and the Peellites those of the more moderate Tories, the Government will stand. Otherwise it will like, its predecessors, subsist merely at the mercy of the opposition. It is to be hoped, however, that it will build upon a basis so wide as to reconcile all reasonable men, and so save us from the jarings and imbecilities with which the nation has of late years been afflicted. D'Israeli, the only man of superior talent in the late ministry, shewed his greatness even in his fall, though he did not maintain that temper and moderation which, as Christians, we should ever wish to see exhibited by politicians in the "very whirlwind" of their passionate declamations. No doubt the defeat on the budget was intended to be a vote of want of confidence, and so the late ministry understood it, and therefore resigned. They must have seen that, against a united opposition, their position was untenable. A vast body of their supporters would soon have deserted them, or become lukewarm in their support, when they saw they could not expect that effective protection to agricultural industry to which a majority in the Parliament were decidedly opposed. It was politic in the opposition, however, to let them go on as far as they did, and expose their scheme of finance. The point on which the ministerial scheme was rejected certainly was not its most vulnerable, and says more for opposition tact than straight forwardness. The householders who pay between ten and twenty pounds of house-rent, like the plebeians among the Romans in the latter times of the republic, are now the most powerful body in the state, and probably amount to a fourth of the electors in many parts of the kingdom, — certainly to more than that in many of the constituencies. To stand up in behalf of so large a body of those who sent them to Parliament, was as politic as the distribution of Egyptian corn among the *plebs* was in the Roman aspirants after the high places of the republic. Though now, no doubt, the malt tax, the most questionable part of the late budget, will remain as it is, the public will not allow the new ministry to escape from reducing the duty on tea, lowering shipping dues, &c., of which the late Chancellor of the Exchequer gave them a taste, but whether they will insist upon the just distinction he proposed to make between the tax on income and property, remains to be seen. There is one advantage the public receives from the rivalry of statesmen, that

all parties are forced to seek the general good, even though actuated only by party or selfish motives, and D'Israeli's bold tariff will still benefit the British public, though it could not save his party.

AMERICAN ITEMS.—The following are some Ecclesiastical Statistics of the United States, at the close of 1852. The Congregationists report (in New England, where is the main strength of that denomination) 1367 orthodox churches; 153,518 members, of whom 49,387 are males. The number of ministers is 1,396. Increase of members the last year 1,621; scarcely more than one member to each church.

The Presbyterians (old School) report in the United States 2,039 ministers, and 2,773 churches with 210,414 members, of whom more than 17,000 were added last year, or 6 to each church. The New School Presbyterians report we have not seen. They have about 1,500 ministers, and 140,000 members.

The Baptists report 9,952 churches, 7,393 ministers, and 770,839 members. In sixty years their members have increased tenfold, and their members eleven-fold.

The Methodists report a little over 10,000 preachers, 628,376 members, of whom 20,000 were added last year. Number of colored members, 28,000. They have 8,696 Sunday schools, with 472,326 scholars. In their Sunday school libraries are 1,260,166 volumes.

The Episcopalians report 29 dioceses and 1,597 priests and deacons; the number of communicants estimated at 73,000.

The Episcopalians have 1 minister to 63 communicants; the Methodists 1 to 33; the Congregationists 1 to 111; the Presbyterians 1 to 113; and the Baptists 1 to 132.

An American writer says: "Were every professor of religion to abstain from the use of tobacco, it would put a stop to slavery in five years; for it would throw at least 100,000 slaves into the market, and so reduce their value that their owners would gladly give them their freedom." If this calculation be a reasonable one, there is here presented to us about the strongest argument we have met with, for a general abandonment of the use of tobacco. This is however not the only, nor the most considerable, of the products of slave-labour. The cotton crop of the United States, was last year three million of bales; (a bale weighs about 500 pounds;) and it is thought that in the present year it may reach the enormous figure of three and a half millions.

The American Baptist Missionary Union have sent a deputation to a General Conference of Burmese and Karen Missionaries, to be held this spring at Maulmain. The Revd. Dr. Peck and Revd. J. N. Granger are the deputation.

The Ship *Tradewind* sailed from New York for California, November 12th, having on board eight missionaries and their families. An American paper says: "The *Tradewind* is a beautiful ship of 2,045 tons, carrying 3,450 tons. In model, masts and equipment, she is a perfect sea race-horse to look at, and with a good wind, would give a steamer a hard chase. As the wind was fresh, she seemed struggling to get loose, and spread her ample pinions for a swift run to California, with her precious freight of living passengers."

Among the novelties of the day, we observe that a Mr. W. H. Fry, well known as a musical critic, is delivering at New York, a course of lectures on Music, aided by a choir of eighty singers, and an orchestra of sixty performers. The lectures are to embrace, in their scope, the science, history

and criticism of music, illustrations of schools and styles, sketches of composers, the influence and relations of music, and criticisms upon the prevailing modes of representation, as oratorios, opera, &c. &c.

The American Female Guardian Society have awarded a prize for an Essay the object of which is to exhibit in its true light the guilt of those who read, publish, or sell pernicious fiction. There were 35 competitors.—Eight slaves were brought by a Mrs. Leamon, from Virginia to New York, whose intention was to embark with them from the latter port for Texas. Pains were taken to conceal them, but unsuccessfully; the fact coming to the knowledge of the authorities, they were brought into Court, and emancipated. It is only when the slave is a fugitive, that the national provision for his capture, known as the Fugitive Slave Law, follows him; but if not a fugitive, then the constitution leaves the question of his freedom wholly with the respective States. New York has settled it against the master, in favor of the slave.—The Newfoundland Electric Telegraph Company are engaged in constructing a line from Cape Race, the S. E. point of Newfoundland to New York city, a distance of 1,400 to 1,500 miles, of which 150 will be submarine; it is to be ready for use early in the summer. Intelligence between the old and New worlds will then be only five days in transit. There is to be a line of steamers between the Western Coast of Ireland and New York touching at Cape Race. For a large part of the said Telegraph line, wrought iron enamel'd posts will be used, and a new insulator, invented by Mr. Gisborne and highly praised. A party of capitalists are said to be testing the feasibility of a submarine communication between Newfoundland and the Irish coast.—A missionary in the Sandwich Islands, speaking of the stream of lava that flowed from Mauna Loa, during the late eruption, says: "The whole distance of the flow, with its numerous sinuosities, may be 40 or 50 miles. Had it gone straight, with no extraordinary obstacles; and had it been confined to a channel of half a mile in width, it must have reached the shore at Hilo in less than two days. But God restrained it. By a law east upon itself and on the surface over which it flowed, it was clogged and dammed and diverted by endless windings, so that though the fountain played for twenty days and nights with awful and intense fury, the burning flood of ruin could not reach us. It fell short of Hilo by some ten miles; and like a fiery serpent once rushing upon us, it now lies stiffened in death among the forests behind us."

TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.—The twenty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Bombay Tract and Book Society, was held in the Free Church, Esplanade, on the evening of the 1st instant. The meeting was large, as indeed the meetings of this Society generally are.

The Chair was occupied by the Rev. G. Candy, in the absence of Col. Moore, whose feeble health prevented his attendance. Prayer was offered up by the Rev. R. Nesbit, after which the Chairman made some introductory remarks, clearly and happily stating the claims of the Tract and Book Society to the sympathy and support of the Christian public, on account of its catholic and comprehensive character, the great work it is performing, and the vast field of usefulness opening up before it. The Report was read by the Rev. R. W. Hume, and was especially interesting on account of the summary it gave of the proceedings and progress of the Society during the last twenty-five years. The advancement has been steady; of late, indeed, it has been rapid. Of those who were present four and

twenty years ago when the Society was formed, two individuals only, if we mistake not—the Rev. Dr. Stevenson, and the Rev. D. O. Allen—were present at the meeting on Tuesday evening; and the remarks of both these gentlemen had a special value as contrasting the Society in its feeble infancy with the Society in its comparative strength and manhood. We say *comparative*; for we trust the Tract and Book Society is yet far from the prime of life and usefulness. Mr. Allen remarked that he had had occasion, as the first Secretary of the Society, to watch its early days with close attention, and he had never ventured, at its commencement, to anticipate so large a development of the Society's activity and usefulness as we now witness. Mr. Allen is, we regret to say, about to leave India in shattered health, and his address on Tuesday evening was listened to as it deserved to be, with deep attention and sympathy.

Mr. Murray Mitchell dwelt on the many tokens of quickening and development now visible in the Native mind around us, as fitted to awaken hope and call for fresh exertion. Dr. Wilson enjoined the necessity of a great effort to procure for the Society a permanent Depository, in a suitable building of its own; and Dr. Miller and the Chairman followed with some pertinent observations on the same subject. Mr. Taylor of the Mahi Kanta Mission, and Mr. Fairbank then addressed the meeting.

Altogether the meeting was one of the most interesting and animated we have seen in Bombay. Was it we who lately said that a regular platform-speaker would require fifteen minutes merely to clear his throat and settle preliminaries? If so, we must say, at all events, regarding the speakers on Tuesday night that they contrived to give a vast account of interesting matter in a brief space of time,—they plunged in *medias res* without needless delay, and those protracted meetings which have been too frequent on the anniversaries of our religious Societies, might advantageously be remodelled after the pattern of that on Tuesday night. The Chairman read, towards the end, a resolution of the Committee conveying their thanks to their much respected President, Col. Moore, who is now succeeded by Col. Lester. We were glad to hear a Committee nominated, strong in laymen; and we doubt not they will all prove working members.

The next great effort of the Society must be to procure a permanent Depository. A circular has been issued calling for pecuniary aid—and the response already given to the appeal has been exceedingly encouraging. The sum of Rupees 10,000 is required; and at the moment we write, we believe the money already subscribed approaches to Rs. 50,000.

Mr. Allen made the remark that the Bombay Tract and Book Society had in many respects taken the lead among Tract Societies in India. If so, may the Society still strive to set a good example. We trust that, at the end of a quarter of a century, it is about to assume a new position—a high vantage ground. May we know our high calling and privilege as Christians, to publish among the Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ,—and may we bear in mind the words of our Blessed Master: "If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them."

BUILDING FUND OF THE BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

The Bombay Tract and Book Society has now been in existence for five and twenty years. The object of the Society is to supply Western India with Christian publications. It publishes works in Marathi, Gujarati, Hindi, Hindustani, Sanskrit, Persian, English, and Portuguese, and receives from kindred Societies publications in Chinese, Tamil, Telugu and other languages. Large supplies of books and tracts are also received from the Religious Tract Society of London, and the American Tract Society

which are circulated chiefly among Europeans in India.

The Bombay Tract and Book Society is constituted on the most catholic principles; and its auxiliary (all Evangelical Missions in Western India. The income and efforts of the Society have of late greatly increased. During the first twenty years of its existence the Society collected in all the sum of nearly Rupees 30,000. During the last five years alone the collections have exceeded Rupees 21,000. During the first twenty years of its existence the publications of the Society amounted to 60. During the last five years 60 new publications have been added; so that now they amount in all to 140—several of these being goodly volumes of 300 and 400 pages. The demand for these publications has been steadily and even rapidly extending. The issue is now four fold of what it was a few years ago. A remarkable and most cheering fact in connexion with this is the readiness of the Natives to buy the publications. Gratuitous circulation, indeed, is now hardly ever necessary.

These and similar facts are in a high degree encouraging; and the Committee feel that God, in His gracious providence, is smiling on their labours and calling for fresh exertions. But as a preliminary, the Society requires a Depository—the want of which is at this moment a grievous impediment to the extension and efficiency of its operations.

For several years after the founding of the Society, its publications received gratuitous accommodation first at the American Mission Chapel, then in the Scottish Mission House, and afterwards in St. Andrew's Church. But as the operations increased it became necessary to seek other accommodation, and for some years past the greatest difficulty has been found in obtaining a suitable place for the Depository. A building sufficiently ample—wholly under our own control—conspicuous to the eyes of the Natives—and in a locality central and accessible, is quite indispensable, especially if the Society is expected to expand with the expanding field of usefulness around it. Such has been the strong conviction of the Committee for several years; and accordingly, about two years ago, ground was purchased in a situation admirably adapted to our purposes, on the border of the Esplanade at the angle between the public road to Parrell and the road leading towards the Elphinstone College and the Free Church, and separated merely by the breadth of the road from the Church Mission House and the Money Institution. A more public and suitable position it would be impossible to find. The ground has been paid for, and the Society is not burdened with one rupee of debt. It now remains to raise a building and to put the Society on a new footing, and enable it, after a quarter of a century's useful but comparatively limited exertion, to pursue with new heart and hope, its high enterprise of Christian philanthropy. When we think what similar institutions in England and other countries are, and what ours in Western India might soon be, the Committee feel themselves fully warranted in pressing this object on the mind and heart of the Christian public.

The Depository lately rented cost the Society Rs. 300 a year—it was small, and in many respects unsuitable. No proper place could now be procured at a less rent than from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,000 a year. The Bible Society, though not requiring more accommodation than the Tract and Book Society, is obliged to pay even more than the latter sum.

According to estimates carefully prepared the sum of Rs. 10,000 will provide a suitable building on the Society's ground. Can the sum be raised for such a purpose from the Christian public of Western India? We think it can. It is proposed that an effort be made to obtain one hundred individuals who will each give a subscription of one hundred Rupees. From the hearty response which the proposal has already received from a considerable number, the Committee feel assured that, with the blessing of God, the scheme will not prove abortive.

While a good many whose means are limited will endeavour, for the furtherance of so important an object, to subscribe Rs. 100, we believe there are some of large means, and at the same time large hearts, who will cheerfully give a higher contribution.

One great effort—and the Bombay Tract and Book Society is permanently raised to a high vantage ground whence to disseminate the truths of the glorious Gospel of salvation not only as we have said among the millions of Western India, but also over the surrounding countries. For who does not perceive that Bombay seems intended by God to be a centre of influence to far more than Western India? It is at this moment the gate of Persia—the point which Christian books can most effectively be transmitted into the Mohammedan countries of South Western Asia. And other spheres of usefulness are opening before us. Great are our means of doing good—let us be faithful to the high trust committed to us!

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE BOMBAY GUARDIAN
[Continued from 19th November, 1852.]

PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.

DEAR SIRS,—In taking the course above mentioned, was it not needful for the United Protestantism of Great Britain to consider, whether their own hands were clean of propagating those very principles at home which they were purposing to counteract the development of abroad?

"While this island stands for God, and God stands by her, there will be one spot for outraged liberty to find a shelter, and persecuted piety to find a temple in which to worship God, no man molesting her." Such was the manly language of many a patriotic heart chastened by the consideration, however, that among us might be found a "Babylonish garment" and an "Achan's talent," which might cause us discomfiture, if battle were given while these remained in the camp.

Now are we using hard words, if we compare this to the Maynooth endowment Act of 1845? For what object was that Institution founded? Clearly for the purpose of educating those whose business it should be to propagate the principles of Popery:—but what said Her Majesty on her accession? "I do solemnly and sincerely profess, testify, and declare, that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other Saint, and the Sacrifice of the Mass, as they are now used in the Church of Rome, are superstitious and idolatrous." We all know that, of all sins, Idolatry is the most hateful to God, and the one for which he will most severely visit that nation which, having known His truth, apostatises from it. The British Nation on each succeeding momentous period of its history, re-iterates its charges of Idolatry and Superstition against the Romish system; and yet in the face of all this, it has been coerced into providing for the education of Priests whose peculiar duty it is to inculcate and to propagate this same system of Idolatry, thus solemnly renounced, and stamped with the Nation's disapproval as a thing provocative of the righteous judgment of God. It became therefore one of the nearest and most practical duties of the British people, to make forthwith an earnest endeavour to terminate that intimate connection with Rome into which this Protestant Nation was brought in 1845, by the act which settled upon Maynooth College, a permanent national endowment,—such was the resolution adopted by the Protestant Alliance, in November last year; and the country responded by sending up to Parliament upwards of 900 Petitions with about 340,000 signatures for the repeal of the Act. To the most cursory reader of Parliamentary debates, it will have been evident, that those discussions which were the most animated in character, and attracted the largest attendance of members, during the last Session of Parliament, were on the Maynooth question, which, introduced by Mr. Spooner, bade fair, but for the shortness of the Session, to have resulted in a searching investigation, preliminary to the repeal of the Act. Time does not permit us to consider this subject, further than to say, that the leading politicians on either side have abandoned all idea of any existing compact for the continuance of the endowment and admit the perfect competency of Parliament to repeal it immediately, while the light which has already been thrown upon the character of the works forming the class Books at Maynooth—works, which it is not too much to say, preach and teach rebellion, sedition, persecution, torture, and unheard of impurities, has so thoroughly shocked and humbled the national mind, that repeal at no distant day seems inevitable. Indeed it is manifest by the bearing of the present ministry, that even in the last Parliament they feel quite unable to resist the movement. Right thinking men of all shades of political feeling will no longer endure it.

It is for India then to be aiding in this great cause. She cannot bestir herself directly, but closely connected as she is with the mother country, she will not fail to support her with such means as she can easily bestow. The objects sought to be obtained by the Protestant Alliance are great and comprehensive, and we feel a humble confidence that a course has been taken which, so long as the Church of Christ has a foe, so subtle so powerful and so manifestly antagonistic in all its lineaments to the principles of Christianity as Popery is, may never and must never be departed from.

Entreating your further advocacy of this Society.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY.—JANUARY 23.

The *Kurrachee Advertiser* says that Kafilas of horses, camels, wool, dried fruits and dyes are still arriving from Khorassan, for the fair, which is now drawing to a close; that at Shikarpoor is about to assemble, and will be, it is thought, more numerous attended than the Kurrachee fair has been.

The *Madras Athenaeum* says:—"We are very

* Rev. H. Stowell.

glad to find that social improvement is making head in the department of the General Post Office. A public Reading Room is about to be organised for the benefit of the clerks and the community at large, which taking the place of the private system of acquiring knowledge that has hitherto prevailed in the Post Office, will have effects similar to those exhibited when Free Trade, or, if you will, open bazaaring, is substituted for smuggling. The subscription is to be four pence a month and the rules are very simple. The Room will be supplied with all the English and Continental Journals the number being augmented according as the public exhibit an increased fondness for newspaper literature. For the first twenty-four hours after the arrival of each mail, the writers in the department only will be allowed admission to the Reading Room, after which, the doors are to be thrown open, the injunction to "take care of the covers" being strictly enforced. In general, papers received by the current mail for residents in the Mofussil, are to be forwarded directly after the arrival of the next Steamer or Express, with liberty, however, to keep back one or four for permanent office uses. Officers on the march or people who have recently changed their place of abode, are to have their papers tied up when fully done with, and put away till they call for them in person. No subscriber who has read another man's paper, will be allowed to take away these addressed to himself until the Secretary certifies that they have gone the round of the Society. Editors or others who expect to receive a great many journals by each mail, obtain the privilege of instant and complete delivery by allowing a regular percentage to the Reading Room, the cession of one or more copies of the *Illustrated News* being indispensable on such occasions of private treaty. There are many other regulations laid down which we have no space to notice, but which reflect the greatest credit on the Post Master General, who is always anxious to promote the comfort of his subordinates. Of course we intend to subscribe editorially, and shall be glad to send in the names of those who choose to follow the example."

SATURDAY.—JANUARY 29.

A Kurrachee correspondent of the *Telegraph and Courier*, says:—"On this day we expect Kurrachee to give birth to the *Sindian* (or as the youngster itself is christened, *The Scindian*) a typographical paper which it is hoped will meet the support of the Residents. It is surprising that this Port now be one that it is only to be wondered, how such a paper was not established sometime ago—as depend upon it if Bombay can afford to pay for 3 or 4 dailies—we should easily be able to support a weekly—however as the French say *nous verrons*."

The parties who murdered the Sepoy near the Satpans, have been detected and arrested. They are Pardas es.

The *Bombay Times* says:—"His Excellency the Governor General of Portuguese India with his family and suit arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday night by the Portuguese Corvette *Iris*, which left Damara on the 25th instant. Yesterday morning she saluted the British flag which was acknowledged from the shore by twenty-one guns from the Saluting Battery. His Excellency did not land, and proceeds we understand to Goa this day."

The Cairo correspondent of the *Bombay Times* says:—"The Pasha left Cairo a few days previous to the arrival of the English Mail, on his annual visitation to upper Egypt; to inspect the progress of cultivation, the condition of the people, and the administration of the Governors whom he had recently appointed to direct and encourage the operations of labour and industry. The Nile has been this year much below the average height of its inundation; but by watchfulness and industry an abundant harvest may still be expected. Shortly before the Pasha left this for upper Egypt, His Highness made a very very judicious appointment—viz. Kourshid Bey, an excellent man in every respect, but unfortunately unacquainted with our language, has been removed from the Directorship of the Transit, and made Chief of the Police establishment, for which he will be found well adapted from his justice and discernment; whilst Adalla Bey, an Englishman, has been sent to rule the transit Administration having completed and satisfied all his responsibilities on the railway embankments &c. The rails, ere this reaches, will be laid down for a considerable distance, commencing from the Alexandrian terminus. This is decidedly an excellent appointment for several reasons. First, he being an Englishman and possessing the habits and manners of a gentleman—our countrymen passengers and travellers, will now have the satisfaction of a direct and unobstructed communication on all matters of importance without the intervention of an interpreter,—and further, the government will have a similar benefit by obtaining every information required, without that circuitous intercourse which heretofore led to misunderstanding and delay;—moreover, Adalla Bey has been bred a soldier, consequently a good disciplinarian, and will no doubt introduce such further regulations throughout every department as will give the fullest satisfaction."

— The Mr. Fraser, mentioned in the following sad announcement, was the son of Major Fraser, Assistant Commissioner General, Belgium.—“Coming up the Nile, a young lad, Mr. Fraser, not more than 16 years old, and a cadet in the service, anxious to display his agility and gymnastic feats on one of the ropes of the steamer, slipped overboard into the Nile, and notwithstanding every possible exertion, even at the risk of life was used to save him, all was useless, he sunk like a stone. The body has not yet been found.”

— Of 150 Protestant Missionaries in China, since 1807, 25 died in the field of labor, or on their passage home; and the total number of their years of labor was 131, or an average of $5\frac{1}{2}$ years to each. 48 retired, mostly on account of ill health; these labored on an average 45 years each. The average time spent in mastering the language, is 3 years. There are now 73 Missionaries in China. Of the whole number (150) 47 were Englishmen, 38 were Americans, and 15 from the Continent, of those now in China, 44 are Americans, 23 are Englishmen, and 5 from the continent.

— We see it stated that Dr. Bethelheim, the missionary of the English Naval Society to the Loochoo islands, is still prohibited from all intercourse whatever with the people, and is in fact a close prisoner. He is employed on a version of the Bible into the language of those islands. When Japan shall be opened, his present labor may prove of much value.

— There were 33 days last summer in which the thermometer at Mosul reached 107°. It once reached 117°.

— The following important intelligence from Mexico appears in the papers.—“The revolutionists have made a successful descent upon the City of Victoria the capital of Tamaulipas, and were threatening to fall upon Tampico. The authorities of Orizaba were treating with the insurgents at Vera Cruz, and it was thought they would surrender to the latter. Two vessels of war, sent from Acapulco to effect the blockade of Mazatlan had forsaken the Government and joined the service of the insurgents. The revolutionary party gains strength. We believe there is a party in Mexico, that would be willing to see their country added to the United States of America.”

MONDAY, JANUARY 31.

— The *Rangoon Chronicle* (a new paper) of the 12th inst. gives the following very interesting intelligence:—“By the H. C. S. *Proserpine* we have received news from Prome of the downfall and dethronement of the King of Ava, and the desertion by its defenders of the Town of Yathay. General Godwin it is said intends to destroy the defences at his place, and immediately follow the enemy to the Town of Meaday. The new province of Pegu has been ordered to be cleared and preparations are being made for the coming march, officers are purchasing elephants, carts, bullocks and ponies as fast as they can. It is believed that an order has come down from Calcutta to the effect that every Burman found after the 1st of February with arms in his hands in our new territory is to be hanged forthwith. The march before this small army will be the greatest undertaking of the whole war, and a measure calculated to tend more than any other to the settlement of the country. It is only to be regretted that one month's provisions cannot be carried. The heir apparent is now the king of Ava, and it is said that he is most anxious for peace at any terms. The march upon his capital will therefore most likely be prevented. The Irrawaddy was getting very low. The mortality at Prome was very great, 4 or 5 Europeans lying daily. A letter had been received from conductor Quin, prisoner at Ameerapoor, saying that he is treated with great attention, and visited (for a wound) by two doctors. The letter was written for him, and of course says nothing about the insurrection. The following from Prome January 7th appears in the *Englishman*:—“I must tell you that matters have very much changed in appearance here and that there seems to be every probability of peace being made within two or three months. There has been a disturbance of some kind at Ava, and it is reported that the King is dead; whether this last is the case or not, it is certain that some catastrophe has befallen him, and that there appears to be a sort of struggle between two parties. The war party on the one hand, the peace on the other, the former ended by Moung Beon the Chief Minister, and the latter by the King's two brothers, of whom one is heir to the throne. In consequence of this business, the King's brothers have ordered on all their troops to the north, and when General Godwin arrived there day the 5th, the congregating and collecting which he spoke in his Prome despatch had vanished, and now not an enemy is near us. Their large camp at Yethay and stockaded works were all vacated from the 28th to 31st of last month and also the opposite side of the river near Paduoung where we have a strong detachment, is undisturbed by Burman troops, Captain Playre arrived here to-day

under a salute, and I trust he will be able to take advantage of circumstances which appear greatly to our interest as regards the conclusion of the war; The proclamation has not as yet been read here, but it will be duly given forth on Monday the 10th.”

— A correspondent of the *Telegraph and Courier* says:—“I should recommend all persons who have to travel in the hot months to purchase a pair of wire-glass eye preservers. I bought mine when in Bombay, at one of the booksellers' shops, (I forget whether Smith and Elder's, or Thacker's, but I remember perfectly seeing them in both those shops, also at Treacher's), and I certainly bless the day on which I made the purchase. This is the first time in my life that I have not suffered greatly from inflamed eyes, when out in the districts, and I have some times been so bad at the end of a march, as to be quite unfit for pen and ink work. I now can remain out in the greatest glare until nine or ten o'clock, without feeling the least inconvenience to my eyes, and the dust does not annoy me at all: formerly the dust of a single march used to cause me inflammation which I some times could not get rid of for days.”

— The Baron D'Ourem, Governor General of Portuguese India, paid Lord Falkland a visit on Saturday. In the evening he sailed again in the *Iris*, for Goa.

— The *Hurkaru* says:—The Burmese stockade on the other side of the Aeng Pass has been entered and taken by Captains Nuthall and Sutherland of the Arracan Local Battalion. These officers picked out 150 men of the Battalion, and made a midnight attack on the stockade, which, taking the fellows by surprise, succeeded. Captain Nuthall was wounded by a cut from a Burmah dah.

— The *Lord Elphinstone*, with emigrants, sailed yesterday afternoon for Port Philip. We mentioned having heard that liquor was to be sold freely on board. Such was the intention of those who chartered the vessel; but we learn, by an article in the *Bombay Times*, that the Captain of the vessel vetoed these arrangements, and struck out the allowance of grog proposed to be made by the Charter party. The *Times* says, there was no truth in the statement of the *Guardian*. The statement of the latter was: “we have been told that &c. &c.” and we beg to say that it was perfectly true. It appears that liquor was sent on board, and a passenger sent on shore for intoxication, so late as the day after our last issue. We made not a word of reference to the Captain. We subjoin the conclusion of the *Times* article:—“The conduct of the Commander of the *Lord Elphinstone* has throughout been an example to all emigrant Ship Captains. In place of being guilty of what is here imputed to him, he intimated that he was in the habit of having service regularly on board and that he would feel gratified if the Emigrants would join in it; they had been duly supplied with catholic morning and protestant evening service every Sunday while in Camp, and those desiring them furnished with Bibles. Dr. Wilson and some of his friends provided them with a library for the voyage, and if the *Lord Elphinstone* does not prove a floating Church, there is little fear of her becoming, at all events, a sailing Liquor Shop.”

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

— The Bengalis of Calcutta have started a new English paper, the *Hindu Patriot*.

— In the General Assembly's Institution at that City, 1430 pupils have received instruction during the last year. Of these were Brahmans 295; other Hindu castes 1064, Mahometans 71.

— The *Calcutta Christian Advocate* invites subscriptions for a fund to enable Mrs. Stowe to meet the expenses of a trial instituted against her. We are happy to inform the *Advocate* that there is to be no trial, Mrs. Stowe having withdrawn the unwarranted and injurious reference to Dr. Parker.

— The Calcutta Tract and Book Society offered two years ago a prize of 500 rupees for a book on Theology, natural and revealed, in English, adapted for translation into the vernaculars. None of the essays presented being judged worthy of the prize, it is again offered; competing essays are to be sent to the Secretary, before the end of this year.

— The following sensible remarks are from the *Friend of India*:—Our English Engineers turn up their noses at what they designate the jernick works of America, but those works are found sufficient for the intercourse of twenty millions of people, they have bound the most widely separated parts of that vast continent together, and it may be said with truth, that the American federation has been kept together not so much by the feeble bond of republican institutions as by the strong bonds of Railways and Electric Telegraphs. Above all, the shareholders obtain double the dividend in America which they do in England. We call therefore upon the public authorities to pause and enquire whether we also might not adopt this mode of construction, and

limit the expenses of the Rail from Calcutta to Delhi, to five or six millions, and the guarantee to twenty-five lakhs of Rupees a year.”

— Port Louis is to be lighted with gas. Rome too perhaps.

— The Screw-steamer *Calcutta*, leaves Calcutta this month for England, full of passengers. The last *Home News* states that the price of passage has been lowered.

— The *Madras U. S. Gazette* says:—We understand that Khader Khan, the trooper of the 3rd Cavalry, who was some months since found guilty of the murder of Lieut. Johnstone of the same corps and sentenced to death, but which sentence was commuted to transportation for life, has arrived at the Presidency, preparatory to being forwarded to his destination. The relatives of the prisoner, who has all along protested his innocence, have, we hear, presented petitions to the Right Honorable the Governor-in-Council, and the Honorable the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, declaring that the real murderer of the unfortunate officer is known to have been a trooper by name Shaikh Emaum, who was punished by Lieutenant Johnstone on the day of the murder for having been dirty upon parade, and out of revenge proceeded to his house and shot him as he stood near his dinner table. That Lieutenant Johnstone was greatly disliked by the men of the regiment for his severity and harshness of manner towards them, is undeniable, and such may possibly account for the difficulties experienced by the Court of Enquiry which first investigated the case, and the reluctance with which evidence was given on the subject by all the native ranks of the corps. But it is now declared that Shaikh Emaum, was heard by several men of the 3rd Cavalry, whose names are given, to acknowledge, when in a state of great excitement, having himself shot Lieutenant Johnstone. Furthermore that some of those men reported his having made the admission to the Lame Naikes of their Guard, who was the son of a Subadar, and the trooper Shaikh Emaum was, very shortly afterwards we are told, discharged the service, for neglect of duty when on Sentry.”

— From June to November, more than 20 ships left New York for Australia, with passengers.

— The P. and O. Steam Navigation Company have determined to suspend their line from Bombay to Aden, until after the monsoon. This is very bad, unless affairs in Burmah should allow of the return of the *Moozuffer* and *Feroze* to Bombay. The two steamers being built for the Hon. Company in Bombay, have now been some fifteen months on the stocks. Can any one tell us in what state of forwardness they are? The *Lauriston*, a new steamer of the P. and O. Company is daily expected at Bombay; she left Plymouth, Nov. 27.

— The friends of the Rev. H. P. Cassidy, will be happy to learn that he may be soon expected here. He left England in the Screw-steamer *Mauritius* November 29 and comes via Point-de-Galle.

— According to a correspondent of the *Bombay Times*, Berar will probably be obtained from the Nizam, by the negotiation of the new Resident, Colonel Lowe.

— “A favorable turn has taken place in the nautical labor market of Australia,” and about a dozen vessels have succeeded in shipping crews and getting away for Indian ports.—There had been some disturbances at the diggings. The *Melbourne Argus* gives an account of a meeting at which “an old Californian made a speech, the substance of which was that the diggers were intelligent enough to settle their own differences without the aid of a Commissioner; that they had no right to pay for working a country which belonged to the people, and not to an imbecile Government; and that they would from that time forth set an example which he hoped would be followed throughout the length and breadth of the Island.”

— The *Telegraph and Courier* says:—“We devote a considerable portion of our paper this day to a report of the proceedings held at the meeting which assembled yesterday in the Town Hall, to do honour to the memory of the Duke of Wellington. It will be observed that the admirers of that great man, in this presidency, have resolved upon having both a ‘National’ and a ‘Local’ memento of him. The National monument is to be the erection and endowment, by public subscription, of a School or College, to bear the Duke's name, for the gratuitous, or nearly gratuitous, education of Orphan Children of Indigent and Meritorious Officers of the army,—a class of men who are described—in a circular letter emanating from Downing Street, and address to the Governments of the three Indian presidencies—as being peculiarly liable to casualties, by which their families are often left in a condition of the most painful pecuniary embarrassment. This project has met with the approval of Her Majesty, and is indeed, what its supporters design it to be, worthy of its object and of the British Nation. The Local memento has been conceded to the wishes of the Natives, and other inhabitants of this presidency,

whose feelings also, on the subject it has been deemed wise and courteous to consult. The Meeting was throughout a very successful one. The subscriptions already amount to upwards of 14,500 rupees."

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

The *Ganges* steamer arrived yesterday, bringing Hongkong dates to Jan'y. 11. It is thought by some that before many months we may hear of the complete overthrow of the Tatar dynasty:—"It is truly painful" says the *Friend of China* "to think of the misery and distress this long continued insurrection is creating throughout the richest provinces of the Empire. Kwang-i, in its length and breadth, is said to resemble a once blooming garden devastated by the blasting influence of a tornado; the northern part of Kwantung is the same; and Hunan, Hupih, and Honan are fast falling into a like terrible plight. The report made to the Emperor of rebels having been driven away by the fancied terror of imperial arms, has been, in reality, based on the voluntary withdrawal of predatory gangs to places more worthy of their attention. Seu's forces, at latest accounts, had sustained a great defeat, and an important town had fallen to the rebels, situated on the borders of the large lake at northward of Changsha, the capital of Hunan."

At a place called Gunung Ledang in Malacca, 8 Europeans and 30 Chinese have been collecting day, according to the *Singapore Free Press*, 30 ounces of gold equal to about 1,000 rupees.

Sir Charles Jackson, the new puisne Judge of Bombay, arrived in the *Ganges*.

The following is from the *Telegraph and Courier*:—"We have been informed that two Parsee gentlemen are about to proceed to London for the purpose of establishing an agency, in connection with a highly respectable firm in this city. This will be the first Parsee house that was ever opened in London, and we wish our enterprising friends every success in their laudable undertaking. The Parsees are gradually extending their influence in all quarters of the globe—in China, Australia, and London; and we have no doubt, at a not very distant day, some of them may even settle in America: would that all Eastern Nations were like the Parsees—were such the case, India would present a different aspect."

The deaths in Bombay and Colaba, in January were 973. Of these 9 were of Europeans, 235 Mussulmans, 84 Parsees and 598 Hindus, 23 died by cholera.

On the 16th of December, there was an earthquake at Shanghai and Ningpo. Dr. Macgowan of the American Mission, Ningpo, says:—"The atmosphere was in a highly electrical state, one evidence of which, the luminous meteor known as *St. Elmo's Light* was seen in pairs (*Castor and Pollux*) at Lihkong near the summit of hills. The afternoon of the 16th was hazy in consequence of a quantity of fine yellow sand diffused through the atmosphere. It was a horizontal vibration, lasting a minute and a half; judging from the marks occasioned by the undulatory motion of the fluid in water-jars and by the motion of lumps suspended from ceilings, the dynamic force acted due north, or south, and was of sufficient violence to stop clocks. Thermometer 55 deg., Barometer steady at 30. 10. No noises were heard on this occasion, but several persons experienced a peculiar sickening or suffocating sensation. At Lihkong the mud exposed by the ebb tide was observed to present the appearance of boiling water."

The *Bombay Times* notices the establishment of a Cast Iron Foundry in Bombay, by a body of enterprising Parsees.

The *Straits Times* gives the following from Batavia:—"We regret to learn that Mr. Gibson, an American gentleman, whose unfortunate escape from the schooner *Flirt* was noticed by us nearly twelve months ago, still remains incarcerated in gaol and untried. A few weeks ago we noticed that his trial was about to commence, but the judicial arrangements of our neighbours we are at a loss to understand. The Court of Justice has thrice declared Mr. Gibson innocent of the charge of treason preferred against him, and ordered his release; but the Procureur General manages to keep him a prisoner."

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

The *Madras Christian Herald* says:—"There is not a more encouraging indication of the improved tone of society in India than the fact that the Sabbath, which a few years ago was notoriously disregarded at out-stations or only recognized as being a day free from parades and the usual routine of duty, is now almost universally observed as a day set apart for the worship of God. We believe that there is scarcely a station in this Presidency, where the Residents entirely forsake the assembling of themselves together, but however small may be the station, and though it may be without the privilege of an appointed ministry, yet two or three at least, meet for prayer and praise and instruction in the Holy Scriptures."

The Marchioness of Dalhousie has sailed from Calcutta in the *Monarch* for England. She

expects, it is said, to return to India in the autumn.

Mr. Knight will make another attempt to ascend, it is said, on the 15th instant. This time it will be from the Esplanade.

A building for the Pensioners' Home is being erected on the flats, between Grant and Ballias roads. It is to contain accommodation for one hundred.

MARINE.

Bombay Castle, 27th January 1853.
No. 19 of 1853.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—
By Commodore Sir Henry J. Leake, K. H., Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy.

1. Lieutenants Berthon and Whish, of the *Hastings*, proceeding on duty to join the *Elphinstone*, to be accompanied with a passage on board the *Queen*, at the Gun-room Mess, from the 15th December 1852.

2. Lieutenant J. Stevens and Mr. Midshipman McMillen, of the *Queen*, to reside on shore for the benefit of their health, from the 11th December 1852.

3. Lieutenant H. O. Cook, of the *Clive*, having arrived from the Persian Gulf by the *Queen*, to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, from the 15th to 30th November 1852.

4. Lieutenant Grounds, of the *Hastings*, proceeding on duty to join the *Indus Flotilla*, to be accompanied with a passage on board the *Victoria*, at the Gun-room Mess, on the 31st December 1852.

5. Mr. A. Daniel, Acting Master of the *Hastings*, assume the duties of Acting 2nd Assistant to the Master Attendant, to which he was appointed by Notification in the *Government Gazette* dated 14th December 1852, from the 29th December 1852.

6. Lieutenant Edlin, of the *Adaka*, to be Store Accountant of that vessel, from the 2nd November 1852.

7. Mr. Langdon, 1st Class Engineer, of the *Hastings*, proceeding on duty to join the *Indus Flotilla*, to be accompanied with a passage on board the *Victoria*, at the Engineers' Mess, on the 1st January 1853.

8. Mr. William Scott to be Acting Conductor in the Storekeeper's Department, vice Gibson, resigned on the 1st January 1853.

Burmah Squadron Order.

9. Assistant Surgeon Hunter, proceeding on duty from Calcutta to join the Squadron, to be accommodated with a passage on board the *Zenobia*, at the Gun-room Mess, from the 2nd November 1852.

Aden Squadron Order.

10. Assistant Surgeon James, of the *Elphinstone*, to perform the duties of the Naval Hospital at Aden, in addition, from the 10th December 1852.

Bombay Castle, 29th January 1853.

No. 19 of 1853.—Mr. A. J. Clark, Midshipman, returned to his duty by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, on the 27th December 1852.

Bombay Castle, 31st January 1853.

No. 20 of 1853.—The undermentioned Midshipmen, having served the prescribed period, and passed the required Examination, are promoted to the rank of Mate, from the dates specified opposite their respective names:—

Mr. Francis William Skottow..... 1st June 1852
Mr. William Archibald Dyer..... 17th July 1852.

No. 21 of 1853.—The undermentioned Engineers and Boiler Makers for the Indian Navy, arrived from England on the 25th instant, by the vessels specified opposite their names:—

Mr. A. Newbury, 3rd Class Engineer, per *Merchantman*.
Mr. Robert Dickie, } 3rd Class Engineers, per *Earl of*
Mr. Spencer Houston, } *Hardwicke*,
Mr. Edward Gilbert, }
Mr. C. McKinlay, Boiler Maker, } per *Merchantman*.
Mr. William Miller, do. }
Mr. W. John George do. per *Earl of Hardwicke*.

Bombay Castle, 29th January 1853.

No. 22 of 1853.—Surgeon Costelloe is relieved from duty in the Indian Navy.

No. 23 of 1853.—Mr. Parker R. G. Betham is confirmed in the appointment of Deputy Marine Pay Master, vice Smith, proceeded to Europe on the 9th ultimo.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MAXWELL, Lt. Col. Secretary to Government.

Bombay General Orders.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 25th January 1853.

No. 50 of 1853.—The following native promotions are made:—

1st regiment light cavalry (lancers).—Jemadar Lookman Khan to be subedar, and standard havildar Essonee Sing to be jemadar, in succession to Oosman Khan, pensioned; date of rank, 1st January 1853.

3rd regiment native infantry.—Jemadar Huskillee Issajee to be subedar, and color havildar Gunno Yadow to be jemadar, in succession to Sye Lall, invalided; date of rank, 1st January 1853.

Havildar Abramjee Dawoodjee to be jemadar, vice Soobah, pensioned; date of rank 1st January 1853.

16th regiment native infantry.—Color havildar Mumdoo to be jemadar, vice Shaik Ibrahim invalided; date of rank, 1st January 1853.

8th regiment native infantry.—Jemadar Sewbux Sing to be subedar, and havildar Essajee Esraal to be jemadar, in succession to Bunnajee Israel, invalided; date of rank, 1st January 1853.

2nd regiment Scinde irregular horse.—Russaidar Meerza Ahmed Ali Beg to be russaidar, naik russaidar Jellal Khan to be russaidar, jemadar Nujeeb Khan to be naik russaidar, and kote duffadar Fazul Khan to be jemadar, in succession to Shaik Guffoor Mahomed deceased; date of rank, 31st December 1852.

No. 51 of 1853.—The following orders are confirmed:—

By Lieutenant Colonel Leeson, dated Poona, respectively the 15th and 16th December 1852, the former appointing Lieutenant Wallace, to act as adjutant to the horse brigade, from the 14th December, and the latter directing him to perform the duties of staff officer of artillery, in the Poona division of the army, from that date, vice Lieutenant Wray.

No. 52 of 1853.—The following supplementary state-

ment of Off-Reckonings for 1852, consequent upon the death of Lieutenant general E. W. Shuldham, as per G. G. O. dated 10th January 1852, No. 27, is published for information:—

Lieutenant general E. W. Shuldham (the late), from 1st January to 17th November 1852 inclusive,—Europe. Company's rupees 0 0 0.

Colonel H. G. Roberts, from 18th November to 31st December 1852, inclusive, vice Shuldham, deceased,—India. Company's rupees 410 5 64.

Bombay Castle, 28th January 1853.

No. 53 of 1853.—The undermentioned officer is ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 9th regiment native infantry, vice Salmon, deceased:—

Henry Rivett Mandeville Van-Heythuysen,—Rank as ensign in the regiment 17th January 1853—army, 12th December 1851.

No. 54 of 1853.—The following native promotions are made:—

21st Regiment native infantry.

Jemadar Lall Sing to be subedar, and havildar Isram Sawant to be jemadar, in succession to Essoo Moongekur, pensioned; date of rank 1st January 1853.

Jemadar Pandoojee Powar to be subedar, and havildar Rampursad Doobay to be jemadar, in succession to Bhowanee Deen Lalla, pensioned; date of rank 1st January 1853.

No. 55 of 1853.—Captain H. J. Margary, executive engineer Rajpootana field force, is allowed leave of absence until the 31st March next, to proceed to Aboe, for the benefit of his health.

No. 56 of 1853.—Captain C. M. Barrow, of the 19th regiment native infantry, is appointed to the charge of the European units of the honorable company's service proceeding to England, and is, as a special case, allowed a furlough to Europe, agreeably to the regulations, for this purpose.

No. 57 of 1853.—Sergeant sub-assistant overseer Allsop is remanded to the corps of sappers and miners.

Bombay Castle, 27th January, 1853.

No. 58 of 1853.—The following removals and postings of officers in, the commissariat department are ordered:—

Captain W. Lodwick, sub-assistant commissary general, to proceed to Kurrachee, and assume charge of the Hazar department at that station, and aid the acting assistant commissary general in Scinde, in the performance of his duties.

Lieutenant W. Gray, sub assistant commissary general at Kurrachee, on being relieved by captain Lodwick, to proceed to Sholapoor, and assume charge of the commissariat and Bazar departments at that station.

Lieutenant E. P. Mignon, first class commissariat agent at Sholapoor, on being relieved by Lieutenant Gray, to proceed to the presidency, and do duty in the deputy commissary general's office.

No. 59 of 1853.—The following orders are confirmed.

By brigadier general W. D. Robertson, dated Kurrachee the 11th November 1852, directing staff sergeant Slatery, of No 7 light field battery, to take charge of the commissariat supplies for the battery, proceeding by the Hill route to Shicarpoor.

By brigadier N. Wilson, K. H., dated Shikarpoor the 14th November 1852, appointing staff sergeant Jefferys, of No. 9 light field battery, to act as commissariat sergeant to the battery in its March from Shikarpoor to Kurrachee.

Bombay Castle, 28th January, 1853.

No. 60 of 1853.—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the hon'ble the court of directors.

Lieutenant J. C. Cumberlege, 1st European regiment (fusiliers); Ensign C. T. T. Chamberlain, 26th regiment native infantry; Ensign W. Dickinson, 8th regiment native infantry; and Assistant surgeon J. E. Freeman, medical establishment,—Date of arrival at Bombay, 20th Jan. 1853.

No. 61 of 1853.—The right hon'ble the governor in council is pleased to publish the following general order by the most noble the governor general of India in council, No. 44, dated Fort William, 13th January 1853.

The following paras. of a military letter, No. 152, from the hon'ble the court of directors to the governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, dated 10th November 1852, are published for general information:—

11. It is our practice, a practice in conformity with that in use by her majesty's government, to present the medals of deceased officers and soldiers to their next of kin, unless such medals are specially left by will to some other person. In accordance with this rule, the medal of T. McLoman has been handed over to his brother, and the medals of the other soldiers referred to, will be retained by us, until applied for by their nearest relatives.

20. On referring to the regulations for regimental schools, as forwarded with our Letter, dated 15th May 1850* No. 52, Submits copy of a Letter from the adjutant general, in G. G. O., that in re-

Requests that the Punjab Medals of the late corporal T. Foster, and Gunners W. Addy, D. Brennan, and T. McLoman, may be sent to India for delivery to certain persons claiming them as "effects" of the deceased.

Letter No. 129, dated 21st July 1852.

Letter, No. 130, dated 28th July 1852.

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on the subject of the want of means for instructing the female children in regimental schools in needlework and knitting, and express an opinion that the means of instructing the girls in working and knitting, and the boys in trades should be supplied to a certain extent.

21. For the regiments which are not yet so circumscribed, the small outlay required on this account may be authorized as a temporary measure.

(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH, Lieut. col., Offg. secy. to govt. of India in the mil. dept.

No. 62 of 1853.—The right hon'ble the governor in council is pleased to publish the following general order by the most noble the governor general of India in council, No. 37, dated Fort William, the 11th January 1853.

[See "Bombay Times," page 160, col. 1.]

Bombay Castle, 29th January, 1853.

No. 63 of 1853.—Lieutenant M. Haig, of the 24th regiment native infantry, acting assistant quarter master general, is allowed leave of absence, for a period of two years, to proceed to Australia and sea on medical certificate.

No. 64 of 1853.—Captain A. Prescott, of the 2nd regiment light cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, on medical certificate.

No. 65 of 1853.—Brigadier W. Wyllie, c. b., commanding the garrison of Bombay, is allowed leave of absence for a period of two years, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 29th January 1853.

No. 67 of 1853.—The following native promotion is made:—

Corps of Store lascars.—1st Tindal Shaik Ennos Sunday, No. 690, to be Syrang vice Rajiunah Ramdoo, pensioned; date of rank, 1st Jan. 1853.

By order of the right hon'ble the governor in council, (Sd.) P. M. MELVILLE, Lieutenant Colonel, Secretary to Government.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 26th January 1853.

1. The officer commanding the 12th regiment native infantry has permission to detach a recruiting party, consisting of 1 havildar, 1 lance naigue, and 1 private, to the Sattara Districts.

2. Assistant surgeon Freeman is appointed to the medical charge of the 14th regiment native infantry, vice Arbuckle.

3. The following orders are confirmed:—
By brigadier N. Wilson, c. b., dated Shikarpore, the 4th November 1852, directing assistant surgeon Lownds, to afford medical aid to the detachment of the 2nd Belooch regiment at Sukkur, on the departure of the detachment 22d regiment native infantry, from that station.

By the same officer, dated Shikarpore the 19th December 1852, directing assistant surgeon Lawrence to afford medical aid to the left wing 2nd grenadier regiment native infantry, until the arrival of the head quarters, or until further orders.

4. Line serjeant Strip is transferred from Ahmedabad to Bhoj.

5. Recruit James R. Battersby, of the regiment of artillery, is transferred to the Town major's non-effective list, for employment in the garrison band.

6. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

1st grenadier regiment native infantry.—Captain G. W. Price, from 15th January to 15th April, to proceed to Bombay, and the Deccan.

28th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant E. W. Lyons, from 20th January to 28th February, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.

29th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant C. P. Barras, from 31st January to 5th February, in extension.

29th regiment native infantry.—Ensign N. Kirkland, from 20th January to 15th March, in extension, on private affairs.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 26th Jan., 1853.
Lieutenant Cookson, of the Auckland, is to be discharged to the Hastings, as supernumerary.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 27th Jan., 1853.

1. With reference to G. G. O. No. 57, of yesterday's date, serjeant Allsop will rejoin the corps of sappers and miners, in the rank of serjeant.

2. The undermentioned officer, having been reported fit for duty, is directed to rejoin his corps.
Assistant surgeon J. R. Miller, m. d., Poona irregular horse.

3. The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—

27th regiment native infantry.—Brevet major J. Liddell, from 27th January to 28th February, to remain at Bombay, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 28th January 1853.

1. Ensign J. S. D. Bolton, of the 11th regiment native infantry, is attached to do duty with the 12th regiment native infantry, until further orders, and directed to join.

2. The following promotions and arrangements in the subordinate medical department are made:—

Acting 2nd hospital assistants Narrain Mahadeo, civil native general hospital Aden:—

Nursoo Dewjee, 15th regiment N. I.

Thomas Lobo, 12th ditto.

Aujam, Kan, 1st Belooch battalion.

Sumseerjee Dawoodjee, jail hospital Ahmedabad.

Shaik Hoosain, 5th regiment N. I.

R. P. De Rozario, general duty northern division, Abraham Danieljee, 9th regiment native infantry, are confirmed in the rank of 2nd hospital assistant.

1st grade apprentices William Walker, 9th regiment native infantry, Peter Domingo, civil hospital Rutnagherry, Ranjee Bugwan, subsidiary jail Waghton, to be 2d hospital assistant.

2nd grade apprentices Hyem Ezekiel, marine battalion, Khundoo Kurradur, sappers and miners, Georduthsing Nuthosong, 23rd regiment native light infantry, Swaya Sayer, 6th regiment native infantry, Shaik Edroos, 1st regiment light cavalry (lancers) Khondjee Pudoojee, 1st grenadier regiment native infantry, Shaik Cassim, civil hospital Dhoolla, Witoba Narayan, civil and jail hospital Ahmedabad, Chuckrapanee Moodee, civil hospital Tanna, to be 1st grade apprentices, to fill vacancies on the establishment.

2nd grade apprentice Wishram, of the civil hospital Tanna, is transferred to the 14th regiment native I.

Probationer Dewee Sing is admitted into the subordinate medical department as a 2d grade apprentice in the native branch, and attached to the 1st regiment light cavalry (lancers).

Head Quarters, Bombay, 29th Jan. 1853.

1. The following orders are confirmed:—

By brigadier B. Trydell, dated Poona, the 24th December 1852, appointing serjeant Walker, of the corps of sappers and miners, to act as aqueduct serjeant during the indisposition of serjeant Goier, or until further orders.

By captain Whitelock, dated Dhoolla, the 16th January 1853, directing assistant surgeon Telly to afford medical aid to the detachment of the 11th regiment native infantry at that station.

2. Ensign T. J. Holland, attached to the 8th regiment native infantry, is transferred to do duty with the 12th regiment native infantry, and directed to join on the expiration of the leave granted him in G. O. C. No. 4, of the 30th ultimo.

3. Cadets R. T. Tragett and E. M. Smith, are attached to do duty with the 14th regiment native infantry, at the presidency, and directed to join.

4. The right hon'ble the governor in council has been pleased to admit Mary, widow of the late sub-conductor John Farrington, of the pension establishment, to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund, on a monthly stipend of Rs. seven, nine annas, and nine pies (Rs. 7 9 9) commencing from the date subsequent to that of the demise of her late husband.

5. The right hon'ble the governor in council has been pleased to admit Anne, widow of the late gunner William Creswick, of the pension establishment, to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund, on a monthly stipend of Rupees three and annas six (Rs. 3 6 0), commencing six months after the demise of her late husband.

6. The right hon'ble the governor in council has been pleased to sanction the discharge from the service, of private Chudae Abeer, of the 21st regiment native infantry, with a gratuity of five months pay.

7. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

6th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Col. A. Woodburn, c. b., from 29th Jan. to 28th Feb., in extension.

17th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. L. Pelly, from 1st Feb. to 11th Feb., in extension, on private affairs.

27th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. H. T. Maclean, from 21st Jan. to 15th Feb., in extension, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 31st January, 1853.

1. Recruits Cornelius Greany, Daniel O'Neill, and John Rossier, of the infantry, arrived from England on the ship Merchantman, are transferred to the regiment of artillery.

2. Recruits Peter Horagan and John Healy, of the infantry, arrived from England on the ship merchantman, are posted to the 2nd European regiment light infantry, and will remain attached to the head quarters of the 2nd battalion of artillery, until an opportunity offers for their proceeding to join their regiment.

3. Assistant surgeon Clay is appointed to the medical charge of the troop of horse artillery stationed at Kurrachee, vice Turner.

4. The leave granted to lieutenant F. Conybeare, of the horse artillery, in G. O. C. No. 5 of the 15th instant, is to have effect from the 1st February to the 1st March, instead of the period therein ordered.

5. The undermentioned officer has been reported by a committee assembled at Hyderabad, to have acquired that colloquial proficiency in the vernacular language of the men, which is contemplated, by G. O. C. dated the 27th June 1854.

Ensign D. Smith, 6th regiment native infantry, 24th January 1853.

The following promotions and arrangements in the subordinate medical department are made:—

Second grade apprentice Byroo Nimbalkur, of the 4th regiment native infantry, (or rifle corps) to be first grade apprentice, and is appointed to the 9th regiment native infantry, vice Walker promoted.

Second grade apprentices Luximon, of the 12th regiment native infantry, and Davee Sing, 4th battalion of artillery, to be first grade apprentices.

Second hospital assistant William Walker is attached to the 1st company 4th battalion artillery, vice Silva transferred to the Indian Navy.

7. First grade apprentice Dooorgaee Bhoir having been convicted before a regimental detachment court martial assembled at Tannah, on the 4th instant, of having, without due authority, had in his possession a quantity of ardent spirits in the jail hospital at Tannah on or about the night of the 1st day of November 1852, and been found drinking with the prisoners and patients, and supplying the prisoners with spirits without the knowledge or authority of the medical officer in charge, and having been sentenced to four months' imprisonment, his excellency the commander in chief is pleased to direct his discharge from the service.

8. Cadet W. H. Ross is attached to do duty with the 18th regiment native infantry, at Rajecote, and directed to join.

9. The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—

19th Regt. N. I.—Captain C. M. Barrow, from 22d January to 28th February, to proceed to Bombay, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 1st February, 1853.

1. The undermentioned officers having been reported by the garrison surgeon as requiring a further extension of leave at the presidency, for the benefit of their health, have their leave respectively prolonged, until the 28th instant.

Captain A. Thomas, line adjutant Sattara.

Captain W. Ashburner, 3d regiment light cavalry.

Lieutenant J. S. Ledwith, 2d regiment Eur. L. I.

" G. Skipton, 2d Gr. regt. N. I.

" L. E. Johnson, 4th regt. N. I., (or (R. C.)

Ensign H. Moore, 6th regt. N. I.

" R. T. Clarke, attached 9th do.

Lieutenant J. A. Macdonald, 15th do.

Captain C. A. Moyle, 21st do.

Lieutenant colonel R. St. John, 22d do.

Ensign J. A. McNeil Duncan, 28th do.

" J. D. G. Scott, 28th do.

" H. J. Johnson, 29th do.

Major T. Tapp, Poona Irr. horse.

Lieutenant W. G. Mainwaring, 2nd Pelooch battn.

Captain B. G. Morison, Invalid establishment.

Assistant surgeon R. J. Russell, 3d troop II. brigade.

2. The undermentioned officer having been reported fit for duty, is directed to rejoin his regiment.

2nd Lieutenant M. W. Willoughby, 4th regiment native infantry (or rifle corps.)

Assistant surgeon T. G. P. Martin, recently arrived from England, is attached to do duty with the 2d Eur. regiment light infantry at Belgau, and directed to join.

4. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

9th Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant F. G. Steuart, from 26th January to 14th February, in extension, to remain at Vingorla on medical certificate.

10th Regt. N. I.—Ensign G. Bolton, from 11th Feb. to 2d March, in extension, on private affairs.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

(Signed) J. H. E. Lieut. Colonel.

Deputy Adjutant General of the army.

INDIAN NAVAL ORDERS.

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 22d January 1853.

No. 16 of 1853.—Mr. Midshipman A. McMullin is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, with leave of absence for one year.

Bombay Castle, 25th January, 1853.

No. 17th of 1853.—Lieutenant S. Child, and Mr. W. F. Yates, midshipman, of the Indian Navy, returned to their duty by the ship "Vernon," on the 20th instant, with the permission of the hon'ble the court of directors By order of the right honorable the governor in council.

P. M. MELVILLE, Lieut. Col., Secy. to Govt.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY COMMODORE SIR H. J. LEEKE, R. N., K. H., COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 26th Jan., 1853.

Mr. A. Wilkins, acting master of the Hastings, is to be discharged to the Auckland.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th January 1853.

Mr. Yates, midshipman, supernumerary, attached to the Hastings, is to be discharged to the Constance.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 29th January, 1853.

The committee appointed as per S. O. No. 81, of the 22d instant, is to re-assemble on Tuesday the 1st proximo, for the purpose of examining Mr Eckford the person therein referred to.

(Signed) E. W. DANIEL,

Assist. Supt. of the I. N.